FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CANADA

We published on Saturday morning a telegraphic summary of the news received by the Canada. The mail has since brought us mes of papers received at Liverpool up to her day of sailing, the 16th as. GREAT BRITAIN.

In order that the validity of General Havelock's bar-onetcy may be placed beyond doubt or dispute, her Ma-jesty will be advised to back date it a month—that is, from the day on which he so gallantly relieved the garri-

son of Lucknow.

There is a runor in London that Lord Palmerston is disposed to offer the post of Secretary of State for India to Sir James Graham—Lord John Russell being unwilling to undertake the heavy duties which will be connected. ith the department.

The credit system at Oxford University has received an

The credit system at Oxford University has received, another melancholy illustration. Mr. Edward Scratton, an ander-graduate, by dissipation and the assistance of money lenders, had contracted debts to the astonishing amount of £96,000. He was discharged by the insolvent

There have been no additional failures in London of There have been no additional failures in London of any magnitude, and it is now hoped that the list is near-tly brought to a close. In the provinces, however, several further stoppages have taken place, and in a large number of instances the examinations instituted lead to very discreditable revelations.

The only accounts received in England up to the 16th of the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of France are telegraphic. It appears that four of the persons arrested are Italians, connected with a club in London. Their Majestics left the opera at midnight. The Boulevards were spontaneously illuminated, and a vast concourse of people cheered the Emperor and Empress most enthusiastically and touchingly as they passed on their way to the Tuileries.

The severity of Har cold and the constion of building

astically and touchingly as they passed on their way to the Tuileries.

The severity of the cold and the cessation of building operations which it has occasioned have caused a great number of workmen to visit the cheap kitchens established under the patronage of the Emperor in the forty-eight quarters of Paris. Each of these kitchens distributes daily on an average from 10,000 to 15,000 portions of soup, ment, or vegetables; each portion costs only 2 cents, and the half portions may be had for 1 cent.

It appears from official returns that the losses by accidents at sea to the French commercial navy were three fines more numerous during the year 1857 than during the three preceding years. The accidents during the last year amounted to 1,524. Of these 622 were totally lost. 902 French merchant vessels were forced to seek shelter

year amounted to 1,524. Of these 622 were totally loss, 902 French merchant vessels were forced to seek shelter in ports on their voyage.

Sir H. Balwer was expected at Paris about the middle of January with the other commissioner on the principal-

The Queen delivered a speech before the Cortez, on the 10th ult., in which she said: "My relations with foreign governments continue to be friendly. The only thing to be deplored is that the republic of Mexico, forgetting the ancient ties which existed between the two countries, and their common interests, has hitherto refused to give satisfaction to the just demands of my government. My august allies the Emperor of the French and the Queen of England, moved by noble sentiments, have offered me their mediation, which I have willingly accepted, wishing to give a new proof of the spirit of consiliation with which I am animated.

NAPLES.

Every succeeding despatch from Naples increases the estimate of the loss of life caused by the series of frightful earthquakes which have ravaged so large a portion of the kingdom. An official report, not made public, states that about 30,000 people have been killed and 250,000 rendered homeless. Fever and starvation are now afflicting the districts which have been visited by this great calamity, and the inhabitants of the capital are horrorstricken at the accounts which they receive thence. In some places which have been visited, the people are described as having lost all traces of humanity, and as "looking like monkeys flying to the solitudes about the ruins" of their devastated homes.

Confidence was beginning to revive at Stockholm in consequence of a loan of 15,000,000 francs, which the bank is authorized to contract in France. A new customstariff for Sweden is spoken of, which was to appear in the beginning of January, and would very much facilitate the commercial transactions of France.

An anonymous essay has just been published at Berlin, under the title of Quid facianus nos?—What shall we do!—In reference to the best foreign alliance for the Prussian monarchy. Though it appears anonymously, the journals agree in attaching a certain political importance to it. It proceeds upon the supposition that Europe is already divided into two camps, Great Britain and Austria forming the one, and Prussia and France the other, because such has been the grouping of the four powers on the question of the Danubian principalities. This conjecture is considered rather bold in England.

The newspapers of St. Petersburgh mention a project for effecting a telegraphic communication with America, through Siberia, with a short submarine cable across Behring's Straits.

Turkey is throwing out a few sparks, indicating that life in her is not extinct. Hitherto all the industrial and commercial schemes devised for the benefit of that country have been the work of foreigners—English, French, and German; but there are now two native movements in progress. Mr. Commando, one of the first bankers in Galata, has been empowered to establish a line of steamment. The Marker from Adriangule to Enos. The tiver ers on the Maritus, from Adrianople to Eaos. The river is at present little used, although it ought to be the high road for Roumella. Another native project is in process of negotiation; it is a railway from Rutschuk to Varna, and it is more remarkable as being a provincial move-

It is said that Sir Colin Campbell, in twenty-one days, travelled nine hundred miles, forced an entrance into a city defended by sixty thousand fighting men, relieved a garrison besigged for five months, withdrew nine hundred women and children in the face of an overwhelming force, relieved his detachment at Camppore, twice defeated an enemy thrics his own strength, and finally stripped them of every vestige of artillery.

The Indian newspapers are almost unanimous in the belief that the revolt is very far from being suppressed. The Hurkeru remarks that "the rebellious spirit of the country is up, and it will need a large expenditure of troops and time to put it down." The Friend of India exclaims that the insurrection seems interminable; no sconer is it put down in one district than it breaks out in another."

trade bart of CHINA.

CRINA.

A special despatch received by the Bombay and Calcutta packet says:

The Admiral, with the chief part of the fleet, had advanced up the Caston river. No operations had yet been commenced. Lord Eigin has gone to Macao, at which place the French plenipotentiary and the Russian minister are. All is quiet in the north of China.

## INDIAN WAR IN TEXAS.

INDIAN WAR IN TEXAS.

San Antonio papers state that Gov. Runnels has made a demand upon Gen. Twiggs for aid in protecting the frontier, especially in Bosque and Erath counties, against the depredations of the Indian savages. A portion of one of the three companies recently missed by act of the legislature are in the vicinity, but are inadequate to the work. Gen. T. has replied in substance: That he is almost powerless to give relief; that he has no authority to call out fresh forces, and that those at his disposal are inadequate; nevertheless, he will do everything in his power to afford relief. He will departed, expresses to the different posts with orders to send every man that can possibly be spared to the scene of these late depredations. The Texan recommends that two or three companies of rangers be sent against the savages.

recommends that two or three companies of rangers be sent against the savages.

The Waco Southerner records intelligence that the Indians have made another foray upon the citizens of Erath, Bosque, Palo Pinto, and Correll counties, and on a more extensive scale than on any former occasion. A number of persons had been mundered, and large droves of horses stolen, but particulars have not come to hand. The Southerner adds the following curious information. A scout has just returned, who had gone out some thirty days and followed the trail of a former marauding party near the line of New Mexico, and, from information of a reliable character, they were satisfied that the Indians were in communication and allied with the Mormons. From circumstances, it is presumed that the homes thus taken from Texas, or many of them, are to aid his excellency Brigham Young in his row with the United States.

Financial of Lousiana.—The message of the governor of Lousiana states that on the 1st of January 1858, there was a balance in the treasury of \$48,416. The estimates of receipts of the current year are \$1,100,000; the estimated expenditures are \$1,418,803; probable deficiency, \$270,386. The governor, in view of this deficiency, recommends in reasonable assumptions.

Mexico, of which a brief statement reached us several days since by telegraph from New Orleans. These accounts bring intelligence from the city of Mexico to the morning of the 18th January. It is stated that the last morning of the 18th January. It is stated that the last translationary movement at the capital was as sudden and unexpected at the time to the formidable coalition organising in the interior; Comonfort seemed strong amount of the garrisons and people of the district; and none for a moment dreams and two other revolutionary movement at even then two other revolutionary movement at even then two other revolutionary movement at even then two other revolutionary movement of the garrisons and people of the service of the State. It is declared in the first the countries of the garrisons and people of the service of the state of Tamaulipas account decree contains four articles. By the first the central government is disavowed and the State of Tamaulipas resumes her sovereignly. By the second the governor is authorized to organize, arm, and have at his disposal for the service of the State the National Guard. The third article requires the governor to render an account to the legislature of the use he makes of his new powers, and the fourth provides that the decree shall remain in force until the restoration of the proper federal authority.

in the interior; Comonfort seemed straps— any port of the garrisons and people of the district; and none for a moment dream— and even then two other revolutionary place were fully matured and only waiting their opportunity. All at once, on the evening of Sunday the 9th, the city was thrown into commotion by the appearance of two distinct programmes, proclaiming resistance to the new order of things, and calling the people to arms. One of these was in the name of the extreme radical or "ultra-Puro" party of which the Vice President, Juarez, now out of prison, is chief; the other is that of the Santa Anna party, now headed, singularly enough, by Gen. Zuloaga, the very same man who inaugurated the recent coup d'état in the name of Comonfort.

The people responded according to their attachments and prejudices, or perhaps the circumstances of the moment. These ranged themselves on the side of the ultra Puros; those under the ancient banner of Santa Anna; while the remainder stood faithful to Comonfort, or took no side at all. The Santannists were fortunate enough in the beginning to get possession of the citadel, the convent of San Domingo, and that of San Augustin; the radicals adopted a guerilla sort of warfare, with a free range of the streets, which they barricaded as occasion might require; while the government party held the balance of the city. Business, of course, was suspended, most of the shops closed, and martial law at once proclaimed.

At dawn on the 16th ultimo the brigade Zuloaga (the same body of troops that initiated the revolutionary movement of the 17th Decomber by marching into the city and proclaiming the plan of Tacubaya) "pronounced," disavowing Comonfort because he had not carried into the city and proclaiming the plan of Tacubaya in pronounced, it was said that part of them wished to proclaim Zuloaga President, and others were in favor of Santa Anna. They were fortified in the citadel, in the convents San Augustin, Santo Domingo, and at other points in the city. On the lith President Comonfo

conduct. Comonfort had gathered at the palace about 2,000 men and a large quantity of artillery and munitions of war.

There appeared, however, at first a sort of hesitation to come hand to hand. Firing was kept up all over the city, from the streets and the house-tops, but no combined movement was made. The Santannists contented themselves with fortifying their position, and Comonfort hesitated; in the mean time the radicals seemed to have the city all to themselves, and continued to fan the flames of popular fury by intemperate appeals.

In this way things stood until about noon the 15th instant, when the government troops moved forward to the vicinity of the convent of San Augustin. Fire was at once opened upon them, and returned with a will. This was serious work, and the fighting general. Two cannon-shots were fired from the Frofesa up through the Calle del Espiritu Santo and Calle Puente del Espiritu Santo. From the tower of the Profesa, also, a few shots were directed upon San Augustin, and musketry was to be heard in every direction, from the citadel, the custom-house, Santo Domingo, and, in fact, pretty much all over the city. Balls were hissing through the air in every direction. The firing lasted until dark, and forty-eight lives were reported to be lost in the vicinity of San Augustin alone—pineteen government troops and twenty-nine pronunciados. The former were successful in taking the Hotel San Augustin and other polyts configuous, and important to dislodge the pronunciados in the convent.

The fighting was not renewed the next day, Saturday, the 16th, till about 1, p. m. It commenced in the region of Santo Domingo and the custom-house. From here the action extended to San Lorenzo and the Santa Clara, and soon musketry and small field-pieces were blazing away from the towers of the Profesa and San Augustin.

The fire of the pronunciados in the custom-house and

blazing away from the towers of the Profesa and San Augustin.

The fire of the pronunciados in the custom-house and San'to Domingo was returned by the government troops from the cathedral, the palace, and other posts in range. The fire of San't Lorenzo was returned by Santa Clara, and the Profesa turned its fires upon the San Augustin and other points held by the pronunciados. Other points took up the fire, and irom half-past two to five balls were flying in every direction over the house-tops. The number of deaths by the action of Saturday is not reported.

At about 10 o'clock in the evening firing commenced from the Citadel and some points more near, gained by the pronunciados, upon the position at the convent of San Francisco.

During the night barricades were erected in front of the bull-ring, and heavy cannon commanded the Paseo on Sunday morning, the 17th. This was to defeat any movement that might be made by the pronunciados in the Citadel.

The flags of different nations were waving from the res-

ment that might be made by the productions in the Citadel.

The flags of different nations were waving from the residences of their representatives during the firing of Friday and Saturday.

The most vindictive fury characterizes this partisan warfare. A number of the Comonfort faction got possession of a man whose warehouse they had just sacked, and hung him because he had been a captain in the National Course and little productions. lonal Guards and distinguished for his liberal ideas. In retaliation the liberals seized and hung a captain of the government troops named Martines.

the 18th. A correspondent from the City of Mexico writes as follows :

the following reflections upon the events then transpiring and the apathy of the Mexican population:

and the apathy of the Mexican population:

"The commerce of the city is closed up and its managers discontented—this is only natural—but the most melancholy sight to our minds is the deplorable apathy that pervades the great bulk of the native Mexican inhabitants of this capital. During the heat of the firing yesterday, the saloons, cafes, the protected balconies, and the shady sides of the streets, were crowded with well dressed and gentlemanly-looking men, who whiffed their cigarettes and dealt in such topics of conversation as were most interesting. But few manifested any great interest except what might be prompted by fear or curiosity. The number of genteel-looking people who appeared to take a real interest in what was transpiring was really very small.

a real interest in what was transpiring was really very small.

'The merits of the strife we cannot presume to discuss. It would have been quite enough to have inspired enthusiasm, we should have thought, in any people, to know that their houses were constantly under a dangerous fire, that their lives could not be over secure whilst a war was raging from the housetops, and that these, with the destruction of all business, would have brought to section the youthful chivalry of so fine a capital as this. The facts, however, are most contrary and most mortilying. The general interest is a general curiosity, and with a few a feeling of annoyance from these results. Nothing more. To any reflecting spectator we consider there can be but one conclusion with regard to the ultimate result of the overpowering inertia that has hold of everything in Mexico."

The governor of Vera Cruz, by anthority of the State legislature, has issued a decree, declaring that the State of Vera Crus resumes her sovereignty, without prejudice, however, to her relations with her sister States, when the legal federal authority shall be established. The decree declares that, being menaced by a foreign invasion, it is

#### NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The of the Minnesora.—The steam frigate Minnesota, Captain S. F. Dupont, which left Hampton Roads on the of July, 1857, reached Hong-Kong, China, on the 5th

lat of July, 1857, reached Hong-Kong, China, on the 5th of November, the running time being 105 days. From Table Bay the trip to Hong-Kong was made in 38 days. As it has been previously stated, the passage to the Cape of Good Hope was long and tedious, owing to the prevalence of very light winds, which were generally adverse. For a few days the winds were strong and favorable, when the ship made sixtens knots under sail alone.

On the passage from the Cape to the Straits of Sunda strong west winds prevailed along the parallel of 40 degrees, and here the ship came up to her high rates of sailing, being logged sixteen knots—going seventeen, but not so entered. She reaches thirteen and fourteen knots with considerable case, and went thirteen royals, a point and a half free. In the Southern Indfan ocean a violent gale was met with, the seas running very high, but the and a half free. In the Southern Imman ocean a violent gale was met with, the seas running very high, but the ship complained no more than she did in the one experi-enced in the South Atlantic.

From Table Bay to Java Head the run of 2,580 miles

was made in twenty-five and a half days, steaming 102 hours. After leaving New Pay, the engines, which had been cautiously worked up to this time, were put to the test against the monsoon, to which was superadded a typhoon of great violence on the 31st October, during which the speed of the ship did not fall below four knots. which the speed of the ship to the port of her destina-tion in twelve days and seven hours—a distance of 2,085 miles. The consumption of coal for the whole trip from Hampton Roads was 1,061 tons, or 814 tons less than had been provided for the passage. The ship carries nineteen days' fuel at thirty-one tons per day, which is her average consumption. In smooth water she will make, under steam alone, nine knots, her general rate being eight ots, the propeller making forty-two revolutions.

SURVEY UPON GOVERNMENT COAL AT HONG-KONO.—An official survey had been held upon the supplies of coal at the naval store in Hong-Kong, which was reported to be "of the most inferior quality." The board of engineers directed to make the survey report that the coal in question is American anthracite, sent out by the Navy De-partment in the years 1854 and 1855 for the use of Commodore Perry's squadron. It was delivered from various vessels, piled in heaps, and left exposed to the weather, the quantity on hand being about 3,500 tons. Some five hundred tons had been used on the San Jacinto, and the hundred tons had been used on the san Jacinto, and the engineers report that no difficulty was experienced in maintaining steam on that ship. It is not of the first quality, but is a fair merchantable coal of ordinary quality, and by far the best 'to be obtained at Hong-Kong. The amount of ashes is estimated at from 20 to 25 per cent.; in the first quality of anthracite, this ranges from 10 to 15. The latter is difficult to be obtained anywhere.

The United States steam frigate Wabash, Commodore I. Paulding, arrived at Key West, Florida, on the morning of the 17th, from Aspinwall and Havana, having a portion of Walker's fillibusters on board. She left the latter port on account of the prevalence of yellow fever and small pox among the vessels in the harbor. She was moored at Key West alongside the naval wharf, where there is 27½ feet of water at high tide. About 200 tons of coal had been placed on board of her, and she had filled up with water.

A correspondent from Key West says:

A correspondent from key west says:

"The United States coast survey steamer Walker, Lieut.
Com. Sands, from Philadelphia, bound to Pensacola, touched at this port on the 12th instant, and obtained a supply of coals, water, and provisions, and sailed the 16th. She is to be employed during the winter in making a hydrographical survey of a portion of the Gulf coast, near the mouths of the Mississippi, not heretofore surveyed.

"The United States coast survey steamer Corwin, Lieut.
W. G. Temple commanding, arrived the 14th from New

"The United States coast survey steamer Corwin, Lieut.
W. G. Temple commanding, arrived the 14th from New
York, via Charleston. The steamer is to be engaged during the winter in hydrographical service. Lieut. Temple will continue the survey of the reefs and channels and bays from Indian Key, making towards the
west, and probably bring it down to Key Vaccas during
the winter.

"The coast survey steamer Vixen is daily expected from
Philadelphia. She will coal at this root and they we

## ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM UTAH . -- The Weekly Platte Argus, published Some time during Sunday, the 17th, an armistice was agreed upon, which was to extend to 7 o'clock, p. m., of the 18th. A correspondent from the City of Market by Mr. Irvin, of Kineade & Livingston's accompanied by Mr. Irvin, of Kineade & Livingston's accompanied few teamsters. He brings intelligence from Camp Scott of the 14th of December, which is four days later than

writes as follows:

"One of the conditions of the armistice is that no new works shall be made by either party during the armistice. This, of course, is no more than a stroke of Mexican diplomacy, for it is well known to me that at the hour I write (14 o'clock, a. m.) both parties are at work building barricades, endeavoring to bribe the soldiers of the opposite party, &c.

"The opposing parties had a conference yesterday through their leaders. The Comonfort (now Puro) party proposed to the promunciados that their lives should be spared if they would lay down their arms and the leaders agree to go into exile. On the other hand, by way of bringing things to a settlement, the Santanistas proposed to the Puros that they would forego the anticipated pleasure of hanging them, the Puros, if they would surrender their forces to them and the Puro leaders agree to go in search of knowledge in other countries.

"You will, therefore, perceive the end has not come yet. There is to be another conference to-day, but I have no idea anything definite will be arrived at, and, therefore, twenty-four hours hence we may expect to hear the air hissing with passing balls."

The "Extraordinary" of the 16th January indulges in the following reflections upon the events then transpiring and the apathy of the Mexican population:

"An one that do December, which is four days later than any previously received. The following is the news imported by him to the editor of the Argus:

"On 14th December, left Col. Johnson at Camp Scott, four miles from Bridger: Col. Cooke off with the mules 42 miles from Bridger; on Henry's Fork; all hands en gaged making comfortable for the winter; health of the command good; twelve ounces of flour and as much 'poor beef as the men want are the rations; no news from Capt. Marcy, who had started from Taos: no snow this side of Laramie: plenty of good grass, and buffalo very fat; Bee, of 10th infantry, has been placed in command of the three volunteers enlisted between 16th and 20th November for six months; Morm

FROM HAVANA. - The Charleston Courier thus sums up the last news from Havana :

"A new Bolsa or Exchange was inaugurated by Gen. Concha on the 10th January. Some two or three of the famous joint-stock companies have dissolved. No less than three opera companies are in full blast on the island. It is reported that a schooner recently entered the harbor of three opera companies are in full blast on the island. It is reported that a schooner recently entered the harbor of Matanass and openly discharged a carge of five hundred African slaves. There is nothing very definite or positive relative to the movements of Santa Anna or the Spanish fleet; nor do we receive any confirmation of the report that yellow fever was prevailing on the island. The receipts of sugars have been small. Some sales of the old crop have taken place at previous quotations. The stock on hand was estimated at 55,000 boxes at Havana, of which 20,000 boxes were of the new crop, and about 15,000 boxes and 3,500 hogsheads at Matanzas—all of the new crop. The money market was still tight, but somewhat easier."

THE SHELTON GUANO CLAIM —A letter from Caraccas, of December 8, states that the claim of Philo 8. Shelton and others, of this city, in regard to the proceedings of the Venezuellan government at the guano islands of Ares, is still unsettled. A minister has, however, been despatched to treat with the government at Washington in regard to the matter.—Boston Traveller.

A SALTPETER SPECULATION.—There has been stored in the United States warehouses at this port for a year or two past a large lot of saltpetre, for which the owner some time since refused an offer of about sixteen cents per pound, holding out for an additional cent. At the present time the market-price is not much over six cents per pound, the original cost being above 10 or 11 cents.

A call, numerously signed, has been issued at Montgomery, Alabama, for a meeting, which was to have been held on the 27th ultimo, to give to Mr. Buchanan "and his administration, and those noble democrats of the North who are standing by us on the great Kansas issue, our moral and material 'aid and comfort' in their struggle against the free-soilers and abolitionists in the North."

P. S.—Since the foregoing was prepared, we have received from the Hon. Geo. S. Houston, of Alabama, the following well-considered and emphatic resolutions adopted unanimously at the meeting mentioned above, which is represented to have been a very large one. These resolutions doubtless reflect the sentiment-of the democracy

1. Resolved, That, in the opinion of the democratic par-ty of Alabama, the conclusion to which the President of the United States has arrived, as expressed in his recent message, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State of this Union under the Lecompton constitution, is just and right.

this Union under the Lecompton constitution, is just and right.

2. Resolved, That Congress has no right to look further into the constitution submitted by the State of Kansas, in its application to be admitted into this Union, than to see that the said constitution is republican in its form.

3. Resolved, That it is essential to the peace, harmony, and perpetuity of this Union that Congress should speedily admit Kansas sa a State under the Lecempton constitution without further conditions.

4. Resolved, That the administration of the federal government should receive the hearty, zealous, and unanimous support of the South in its landable efforts to carry out in good faith the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and that this meeting, on its part, tender it such support.

A ROYAL LADY.—Our lady readers will be interested in the following description of the English Princess Royal, Victoria's eldest daughter, from the pen of a correspond-

ent of an Aberdeen journal:

victoria a sidest daugnter, from the pen of a correspondent of an Aberdeen journal:

"With the remembrance, as if it had been yesterday, of the boom of the guns which announced her birth, I was scarcely prepared to find her a full-grown woman, taller by a couple of inches than her mother, and carrying herself with the ease and grace of womanhood! It is no stretch of loyalty or courtesy to call the Princess Royal pretty. She is perfectly lovely. The regularity of her features is perfectly lovely. The regularity of her features is perfect. Her eyes are large and full of intelligence, imparting to her face that sort of merry aspect which indicates good humor.

"The nose and mouth are delicately and exquisitely formed, the latter giving an effect of great sweetness. The Princess is more like her father than her mother. She is like the Queen in nothing but her nose. In all other respects she is a female image of her father. I should add, as interesting to your lady-readers, that she wears her hair slightly off her forehead; not pushed back in the Eugenle fashion, but brushed latitudinally from the temples, and raised at the sides above the ear in bandeaus—(really the ladies must excuse me if I am talking nonsense, for I have not given that hostage to fashion which would enable me to speak ex eathedra.) Well, at any rate, the Princess is fair enough to be the heroine of a fairy tale, and the Prince Frederick should consider himself a lucky fellow, for he is to wed this pretty girl on Tuesday, January 26."

Practical use of Volcanic Matter.—The waters of the bay of Volcano, in the island of Santarian, twenty-six leagues north of Candia, have the singular property of cleansing the keels of ships. These waters have a fetid smell; and in calm weather jets of a reddish kind of water are seen issuing from the bottom, as if caused by some secret volcanic agency. Hence it may be presumed that a strong current of sulphureted hydrogen gas is generated, which combines with the oxyde of copper of the sheathing, transforming it into a sulphuret; and as it is the oxyde which cements the shells and weeds together, its transformation destroys their cohesion.

#### OFFICIAL.

James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, to all schom if may concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Carlos Garmendia has been appointed consul of the republic of Venezuela at Philadelphia, I do hereby recognise him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

se are allowed to the common ted States. In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent and the scal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 28th day of the \_s\_l\_\_ January, A. D. 1858, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-second.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

ames Buchanan, President of the United States of America, to all who

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Antoni Guznan Blanco has been appointed consul of the republic of Vene zuels at New York, I do hereby recognise him as such, and declar him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privilege as are allowed to the consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

as are allowed to the consults of the little States.

United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 28th day of [t. s.] January, A. P. 1838, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-second.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 20, 1858. gan, esq., the United States consul at Marseilles, of the death of a sea nan bearing the name of J. B. Camer, belonging to the ship "White Squall." Its effects, including a chronometer, have been deposited in the consulate.

WASHINGTON THEATRE. Crowded nightly ! Re-engagement of the Pairy Star, MISS AGNES ROBERTSON. And her last performance in six characters to-night LADY ROSE, MARIA, SALLY BACON, HANS, EFFIE, CORNEY

Songs and National Dances. Mr. DION BOUNCAULT Will appear in his portrait of Lord Fipley, the English Exquisite

To Night, Tursbay, Franciary 2, 1858, and comedy, in 2 acts, written by Don Bourckault to iff trate the great money crisis in England, called ord Fipley, (a portrait)

After which, for the third time, Mr. Bourcicault's farce of

THE YOUNG ACTRESS. The extreme delight with which the audience receives this brill series of portraits, written for, and delineated with marvellous fi by, Miss Agnes Robertson, induces the management to repeat the pi

Doors open at 7; performance commences at 7½. Feb 2 [Int.StatesStar.] MECRANICS, WORKING-MEN, and all others in fa-vor of the new code of laws, are invited to attend a meeting at Tem-perance Hall on Wednesday night, at 5 % o'clock. Eminent speakers are invited to address the inecting.

Jan 31—431 [Sar.]

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing be tseen Lewis Johnson and Edward Stains, under the style the Washington City Savings' Bank, having expired, the general baning business will be herester conducted by the undersigned, under the firm of LEWIS JOHNSON & CO.

LEWIS JOHNSON, DAVID WALKER, L. J. DAVIS. ASSINGTON CITY, Feb. 1, 1858. Feb 2—Stif TuWTh

PRIZE MEDAL STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.

The steam-engine used at the late Fair of the Metropolitan Actanics' Institute. It being now in running order, put up in a lattree-story building which can be leased, it offers advantages to book binder, or any one having a business requiring steam power. For further information inquire of WM. M. ELIS & BRO.,

Eagle Iron Works, Ohio avenue, between 13 and 13½ streets.

Jan 31—3tif [States.]

# TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

The proprietor particularly recommends the above schuapps to persons travelling, or about to settle, in the South or West, on account of its medicinal properties in correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced by a change of water, a vistation to which all travellers South and West are particularly liable. Strangers about be careful in purchasing the achanges, as the whole country is flooded with counterfeits and imitations. The genuine has the proprietor's name on the bottle, cork, and label. For sale by all the druggists and

WILLARD'S HOTEL .- J. C. & H. A. Willard,

LOCAL NEWS.

Corr Cousens. - In the Bard of Aldermen last evening bills were passed for the relief of Cameron & Money for work done on a culvert on Second street; to supply a deficiency for building the walls of a bridge across the Tiber creek; and to supply a deficiency for grading Ohio

A bill for establishing the grade and for grading and paving the aller running through square 513, from Fourth to Fifth street west, was reported by Mr. Moore, from the committee on improvements, and passed.

Dr. Miller, from the committee on improvements, in-troduced a resolution that the surveyor of the city be, and he is hereby, instructed to examine and survey Mas-sachusetts avenue, between Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets west, and present to this board a plat of the proper

streets west, and present to this board a pint of the proper grade of said avenue, and the cost of grading and gravel-ling the same; which was passed. Common Council.—The resignation of Robert Knight, as a member of the council from the Seventh Ward, was presented and accepted.

An act for the correction of the tax books, and provi-

ding that the respective parcels of ground assessed shall be clearly and distinctly described, was passed. A joint resolution was passed directing an application to Congress for the passage of a bill for the benefit of pub-

lie schools. Mr. Turton presented the petition of John W. Early

and others, that an alley be opened in square 79; which was referred to the committee on improvements.

Mr. Jefferson presented a bill for trimming and grading E street north, between 12th and 14th streets west; re-

ferred to the committee on improvements.

The same gentleman presented a bill for trimming and grading D street north, between 12th and 13½ streets vest : referred to the committee on improvements. At 71 o'clock the board adjourned.

GONZAGA COLLEGE.-Yesterday Mr. Brown, of Missis sippi, from the Committee of the Senate on the District of Columbia, reported this bill to that body without amendment. The names of the corporators are Burcard Villiger, Charles H. Stonestreet, David Lynch, Edward X. Hand, and Charles Jenkins, to be styled the directors of Gonzaga College, incorporated for the purposes of charity and education. The bill provides that no note or other evidence of debt shall be issued by the corporation as a currency, that each of the corporators shall be individu-ally liable for all the debts, and that Congress reserves the power to alter or amend the act whenever it may see

reported favorably the bill to incorporate the Benevolent Christian Association of Washington city, a body to be composed of one person from each of the Christian churches of the city, "without distinction of sect or creed"—the purpose being "to relieve the wants of the destitute poor of Washington city." An amendment was reported, embracing the same restrictions contained in the bill to incorporate Gonzaga College.

A STRAM FIRE-ENGINE, built by Messrs. Reany, Neafie, & Co. for the Philadelphia Hose Company, has been tested with great success. The Enquirer thus describes the

performance:

"Fire was applied to the boiler, and steam generated up to 60 lbs. in a few minutes; a remarkably solid stream from an inch and a quarter nozzle was thrown through the thick branches of a tree a distance of about 200 feet!

A larger nozzle was then adopted, and with equally satisfactory and effective results. Then both nozzles were used on separate streams, with little or no diminution of extent and effect. A hose was then led out from a side screw for half a square, and steam applied, hurling the water to a great distance, and continuing unabated in its volume, until the leather hose burst by the force of the engine, overthrowing a number of the spectators, and causing much amusement to those who escaped a drenching. The performance appeared to give entire satisfaction."

It has been suggested that the purchase and permanen establishment of one of these steam fire engines would do much towards promoting good order and preventing row-dyism, besides rendering efficient aid in extinguishing the fires which occur almost daily. Will not the proper au-

AN ART EXHIBITION can at any time be seen by visiting the well-known store of Galt & Brother, on Pennsylvania avenue. Rare pictures, miniature statuary, and choice articles of vertu are there to be seen in abundance, while in the long ranges of show-cases are silver and plated wares in glittering beauty; jewelry of glorious brilliancy; watches which move with lunsr precision; fans and card cases of every imaginable shape, and many articles just suited for presents to the fair. Then those gems! The diamonds of Golconda, the pearls from the Persian Gulf, the garnets from Austria, the emeralds and sapphires of Oriental hands—all flash in matchless splendor from their

Miss Avonia Jones. This talented and beautiful and young actress (who is claimed with pride by our citisens as a Washingtonian) is now "starring it" at the West, and has won the hearts of the St. Louis play-goers. The Rerendition of "Parthenia," and predicts that "it will be no easy matter to find even a comfortable standing place" when she next appears.

THE WEATHER yesterday was rainy and somewhat cold; yet the crocuses are beginning to bloom in the gardens, rose-bushes are almost in bud, and the grass is emerald green. We hope that nipping frosts will not check these vernal developments, although lovers of ice-cream and Roman punches in the summer think that the ice-houses should be filled, even if fruits and flowers are blighted.

SMITHSONIAN LECTURE.—Dr. James Wynne, of New York, was to have lectured last evening in the Smithsonian Institution, on "The Effect of Occupation upon Health," but the inclemency of the weather caused postponement.

THE THEATRE — Last night Agnes Robertson appeared as Lady Rose Lawless, and Mr. Bourcicault as Lord Fipley, in a three-act comedy, written by the latter, entitled "Love and Money, or the School for Scheming.

Personal.—Among the recent arrivals in the city we notice the Hon. E. D. Beach, of Massachusetts, Hon Robert Tyler, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. John Van Buren, of New York.

Proposals for Engraving and Lithographic Printing.

OFFICE SCHEMININGERY PUBLIC PRINTING,
Washington, January 29, 1508.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until
the second day of February next, at 13 o'clock, for engraving
on stom, and printing from the same, for the use of the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United States, two thousand nine hundred and fifty or more corder of each of certain maps and charts to
accompany the annual me. , of the President of the United States
and documents. Bidders will state the price for engraving each map,
and the price per bundred copies for printing separately.

The maps will be open for the inspection of hidders at this office until the morning of the day for closing the bids. The paper required
for printing these maps will be furnished by this office.

Bonds will be required from the successful bidder for the faithful
execution of his contract.

It is to be distintly understood that no bid will be entertained from
any party not directly engaged in and practically acquainted with the
style of work hid for.

The proposals must be addressed to flue W. Bowman, Superintendent of the Public Printing, "GEO, W. BOWMAN, Superintendent of the Public Printing," GEO, W. BOWMAN, Superintendent.

Jan 20—cotd [Intel&Sar.]

WATCH Repairing and Engraving.—Watches, chronomoters, and pocket unekeepers of every description by skillul workinen and warranted to perform accurately. Engraving of every description done in the bost style, including the utiling of arms, creats, mottoes, and initials do stone.

\* Visiting and wadding cards description according to the control of t ing cards elegantly engraved and printed.
M. W. GALT & PRO.,
Jewellers, 324 Pennsylvania account.
Between 5th and 10th streets

George C. Thomas, Commissioner of Deeds for all the States, NOTARY PUBLIC,

May 16-15 GOLD PENS. Bagley's, Foley's, and Morton's gold pens, various sizes and styles, for sale at manufacturers prices. Just received by

FRANCK TAYLOR.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Extensive Defalcation.

Harrore, Feb. 1.—John W. Seymour, scretary and treasurer of the Hartford County Savings Association, left town on Saturday, and it has been sacertained is a defaulter to the amount of \$100,000 or more. The money has been lost in stock and other speculations. Seymour is also president of the Mercantile Bank, which does not lose a dollar.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 1.—Messrs. Calhoun, Cato, Carr, Henderson, and several others, from Kansas, arrived here yesterday or roate for Washington. They state that the democratic State ticket is elected, and that the democrate have one majority on joint ballot in the legislature.

The Bank of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1.—The stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania held a meeting here this afternoon. From the report it appears that the institution is in a sad condition. Among the collaterals were notes from Predent Allibone and his brother, \$120,000, of which \$12,000 was discounted by the directory. [Allibone volunteers this debt.] Also notes of the Hempfield railroad for \$208,000 or \$209,000, loaned without authority of the board, and many similar transactions. The report recommends an assignment, and resolutions to that effect were considered, but action thereon was postponed till next week.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 1.—Cotton buoyant and dearer-sales 1,400 bales; middling fair, 10½ a 10½ cents. SAVANNAH, Feb. 1.—Sales 1,200 bules—advanced &c. and active at 10½ cents. AUGUSTA, Feb. 1.—Sales 800 bales—buoyant.

Montas, Feb. 1.—Sales, two days, 6,500 bales; 10 ents; Market firm and advancing, Receipts, 7,500.

ROME, (Ga.,) Feb. 1.—On Friday Norton's store, Exchange Building, dry goods, groceries, law and doctors' offices, Southern printing office, and the whole square, was destroyed. Loss, \$100,000. Arrest for Mail Robbery.

Hartronn, Feb. 1.—John Miller, a baggage master on the Hartford and Providence railroad, has been arrested for robbing the mails. He confesses the act.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—A verdict has been rendered in the circuit court against Dr. Townsend, of sansaparilla fame, for \$104,000 in favor of the heirs of Beuel Clapp. Dr. Townsend was bondsman for the Howard trustee estate, and suit was brought to recover \$80,000.

Pirresumo, Feb. 1.—The Bank of the City resumed

New York, Feb. 1.—Cotton is 1 cent dearer, with sales of 2,000 bales; uplands quoted 104 cents. Breadstuffs are more buoyant. Flour was dull—sales 5,000 barrels; Ohio quoted \$4.65 a \$4.80; State, \$4.20 a \$4.25; sowthern, \$4.50 a \$4.85. Wheat firm, but sales unimportant—southern white \$1.25 a \$1.40. Corn firm—sales of 13,000 bushels; white 67 a 70 cents; yellow, 66 a 68 cents. Pork buoyant—mess, \$15.25. Whiskey dull—214 cents. Coffee firm—sales 2,000 bags at \$4.20 a \$4.20 cents. Spirits of turpentine steady at 42 cents. Rosin dull at 35 a 374 cents. Rice quiet. Freights steady.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.

Bankers, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK, SSUE circular notes and credits for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, morean-leaville, for use in Europe, China, &c. Jan 31—3md

THE REMARKABLE History of the Five Little

Figs: paper 13 cents; cloth 25 cents.

The Frog who would a wooing go; 25 cents.
The Frog who would a wooing go; 25 cents.
The Rouse that Jack built; spleaddily illustrated and superbly illustrated the son of a genus; 25 cents.
The Sad History of Greedy Jem, and all his little brothers, by Chas.
I Bennett; 25 cents.
The Visible Arithmetic, an illustrated multiplication table; 12 cents.
The Faithful Parrot, by Chas. Bennet; 25 cents.
A Laughter Book for little inits; 25 cents.
A new supply of the above papular juvenile books, just received at
TAYLOR & MAURY'S
Jan 29—4t

Bookstore, near 9th street.

THE TURNER LEGACY.—Mossirs. Taylor & Maury have the bonor to announce that they have just received from London a series of fac simile water color drawings by the best English artists, from the original pictures and strawings by the late J. W. Turner, R. A., in the above collection, the property of the English nation, new exhibiting at Mariborough House, London.

Also, Simpsom's celebrated historical putating of the Restoration of the Arctic Ship Resolute by the people of the United States to be induced; the Queen of England, at Cowes, December 11, 1285, consigned to Mesers. Taylor & Maury by the Queen's publishers, Mesers Colnaghi & Co., London.

On exhibition at No. 322 Pennsylvania avenue, over Mesers. Wali, Stephens, & Co's store. (Hours from 10, a. m., to 8, p. m.)

Admission 25 cents.

REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.—All the prices reduced to the lowest point they will reach this season. Dress silks, shawls, robes, scarfs, cloaks, and embroideries; all the entire stock of the goods placed on our reduced scale of prices.

In store, a fine stock of very superior table linens, damasks, towels, napkins, doyless, pillow linens, and sheetings.

206 pieces superior firsh linen, superior, qualities at low prices. Mourning goods stock always full throughout the entire year. Fine white cambries, is conects, and flannels, a large supply.

One price only, marked in plain figures; hence no purchaser is overcharged.

overcharges. We are not opening any new accounts.
All old bills will be settled before beginning new ones. We are serious on this point.
We reserve to ourselves the right to present for payment any bill (made after this date, January 1st, 1358) when we need its amount.
In future all accounts will be closed by cash payments. Notes will be constable. In nuture all accomments of cases by cash payments. Notes will
the continued fluncial derangement and general abortening of cradits, and the absence of banking facilities, suggest the propriety of the
course we adopt.

If Ha our purpose to make our trade as near a cash business as
possible without disturbing the piessant relations which have existed
between many of our customers and ourselves for a long series of
vers.

PERRY & BROTHER, Central Stores," west build opposite Centre M

HAVE this day bought out the Drug Store, corner, of Pennsylvania avenue and 4½ street, lately kept by W. H. Gilman, and shall keep on band a full supply of drugs, medicines, perfumery, fancy articles, photograpilic chemicals, 4c. DANI. B. CLARK.

IN retiring from the drug business I take great
pleasure in recommending my successor. Mr. Dani, B. Cark, to
the favorable notice of my friends and customers as a gentleman in
very way qualified to successfully conduct the business.

M. M. GHMAN.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON

Wolfe's Schiellam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed with great success by the medical faculty in gravel, gout, chronic rheumatism, dropsy, dyspepsia, sluggish circulation of the blood, inadequate assimulation of rood, and exhausted vital energy, and, as a beverage, it has no superior in the world.

Put up in quart and pirt bottles, and for sale by all the drugsists and grocers in Washington.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer and Manufacturer,
18, 20, and 22 Beaver street, New York.

Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines. Get the best in market—coury lady should have one.

THESE MACHINES are unquestionably the best in the market. No well-regulated family can afford to do with a GROVER & BAKER sewing machine-made expressly for family

sewing.

They make a new and superior stitch, in which the threads are a frastaned as to render it impossible to rip, even if every third stitch is cut. It makes a more beautiful and durable seam than can be done by hand, while it sews sike or cotton from ordinary spools with equal facility, by a mere change of spools.

(IROVER & BAKER,

Sewing Machine Co.,

218 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington,

495 Broadway, New York.

D'IVERNOIS' HOTEL, Pennsylvania Avenue, between Swenteenth and Eighteenth street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

This establishment is newly furnished and arranged on the most modern and improved principle, with private apartments for either ladies or gentlemon.

For The bar is applied with the choice of a wines and liquous, Game and other delicacies in season.

Hot and cold lunch from 11 o'clock, a. m., until 12, m.

Nov 22-4f

PHOTOGRAPH OIL PAINTINGS. PROFESSOR J. E. CHURCHILL, Artist, respect fully returns thanks to his friends and patrons for past encourage hand, and rolledts a continuance of the same.

Studie of McCarney & Gallery, No. 448 Punnsylvania avenue, three doors cast of 45; street.